

Three orders to be honored at convocation

By Anne Ely
Staff Writer

Take three orders of nuns—add 100 years of service with various hospitals, schools, and colleges as evidence—plus the fact that 1975 is International Women's Year—and you have an excellent opportunity to honor these women in a very special way.

Sister Mary Michail Geary, secretary-general of the BVM's and a trustee of Clarke College, suggested to the Board of Trustees that the women be recognized by awarding an honorary doctor of laws, honoris causa, to the major superiors of each order. The Board welcomed the idea and plans began for a special convocation at which the degrees will be awarded. Dr. Robert Giroux says, "This is our way of recognizing their outstanding work as partners of the BVM's for the last 100 years."

Sister Joan Doyle, BVM president, will be the chief speaker at the convocation, which will be at 5 p.m., March 20, at TDH. A dinner will follow the convocation.

Sister Carolyn Farrell, coordinator of events, said that the seniors will wear caps and gowns, and the faculty will be dressed in academic attire. The entire Clarke community is invited to attend.

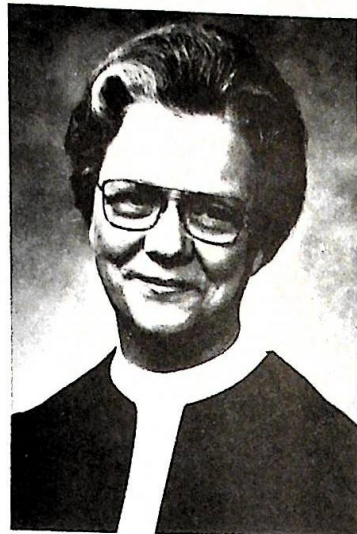
The three honored groups of the Archdiocese of Dubuque are the Franciscan and Presentation Sisters of Dubuque and the Sisters of Mercy of Cedar Rapids.

Sister Margaret Clare Dreckman, through whom the Franciscan sisters will be honored, is superior general of her order. She received her bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry from Briar Cliff College. She earned a master's degree in education from De Paul University. Sister Margaret Clare also studied at Portland University. She has taught and served as principal in Ashton, Iowa; Dubuque; Chicago; and Portland, Oregon.

In 1968 Sister Margaret Clare was elected regional superior for the Franciscan community in the Chicago and west coast areas and served in this office until her election as superior general in 1972. She is a member of the Executive Board of the Federation of Franciscan Sisters of the United States. Recently she attended the Inter-American Conference in Bogota as a representative of Region X of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious.

Major superior and president of the Sisters of Mercy is Sister Mary Cephas Wichman. She received her BA in American history from Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids in 1961. She received her master's degree in 1968 from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. She also took graduate courses in elementary administration at Loras.

Sister Mary Cephas has held the office of principal at schools in Clarion and Cedar Rapids. She has



Sr. Margaret Clare Dreckman



Sr. Mary Cephas Wichman



Sr. Helen Marie Feeney

also taught in elementary and junior high schools in Oelwein, Evansdale, Marion, Clarion and Cedar Rapids. She is on the Board of Trustees at Mount Mercy College, Mercy Hospital in Oelwein and Mercy Hospital in Cedar Rapids. Sister Mary Cephas was on the Educational Planning Commission of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, and is the chairperson of the Iowa Section of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, for Region X, 1974-75.

Sister Helen Marie Feeney is the major superior to the Sisters of the Presentation. She graduated from Loras with a BA in history and

received an MA in business administration from the Catholic University of America.

She has been a principal and business teacher on the secondary level at Waukon, Charles City and Farley, Iowa. For seven years she was a member of the faculty at the Catholic University of America for the summer sessions.

Sister Helen Marie is the president and member of the Executive Board of the Catholic Business Education Association, and general chairperson for national and regional conventions of the National Business Education Association. She

is also a member of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, National Catholic Education Association. She is currently president of the North American Conference of Sisters of the Presentation.

"As Iowa's only college for women, Clarke is actively celebrating International Women's Year throughout 1975," President Giroux commented. He added that, because these women had provided outstanding service to Iowans and closely cooperated with Clarke and the BVM's, it was appropriate to include them in Clarke's International Women's Year.

the COURIER

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CLARKE COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa

March 14, 1975

Danforth requests Clarke to attend value workshop

By Dorothy Heckinger
Staff Writer

Clarke has been selected as one of 20 colleges in the United States to participate in a Danforth Foundation value workshop to be held in Colorado this summer. Clarke is the only Iowa College selected for the program.

"We are very pleased that Clarke has been selected to participate in the Workshop on Values in Higher Education," said Sr. Helen Thompson, BVM, academic dean. "A team composed of four faculty members and myself will participate in the workshop at Colorado College in Colorado Springs from June 15 to 29."

Each of the 20 colleges will use the sessions to work on a specific college value problem or theme, not only at the surface level of procedures and arrangements, but at the deeper level of assumptions, values and goals. The objective of the workshop is the development of a plan to solve the problem.

"We have decided to attempt to reformulate Clarke's general education program and requirements so the college will provide a more integrated learning experience for our students," Sister Helen said. "We want this basic program, in which each student participates, to incorporate the values and beliefs of the college."

The workshop will include discussions and seminars led by members of the workshop team which is composed of some of the country's leading educators.

"The objective of the workshop is to assist institutions to develop solutions to specific problems which pertain to value formation in the experience of students, faculty or administrators, or of ethical problems confronting the institution as a whole," said Warren Martin, co-director of the workshop. "The seminars will deal with historical, sociological, anthropological,

theological, psychological and literary approaches to the issue of authority in human relationships."

The Danforth Foundation stipulated that the workshop teams from participating colleges are to include a major administrator, at least one campus minister and two or three faculty members representing different academic disciplines. Dr. Robert Giroux therefore selected five individuals from a group elected by the department chairpersons.

Members of the Clarke workshop team are Sister Mary Ellen Cald-

well, assistant professor of theology; Sister Dorothy Hollahan, associate professor of sociology; Sister Sara McAlpin, associate professor of English; and Sister Marguerite Neumann, professor of chemistry.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danforth of St. Louis established the Danforth Foundation in 1927 as a non-profit, philanthropic, Missouri corporation. Danforth, the founder of Ralston Purina, sought to encourage young people of high character and with leadership skills to prepare themselves for lives of service, particularly as teachers.

around the dubuque colleges

On March 6, 1975 the Sociology-Social Work Department received a wire from the Council on Social Work Education Commission on Accreditation that accreditation was granted to the baccalaureate social work program. This is the first time that undergraduate programs have been accredited, so Clarke social work and sociology faculty and students are very pleased that the program is among the first accredited programs in the country.

Clarke has had an approved program since 1967 and has had a cooperative social work program with the University of Dubuque since 1973. Seven seniors will complete the social work major in May and seven juniors will begin their field instruction in Dubuque social agencies in August, 1975.

Merydie Tighe will give her senior voice recital at 7 p.m. on Saturday, March 15 in the Clarke Music Hall.

A chili supper, "Hope for Huntington's Disease," will be at St. Luke's Methodist Church at 1199 Main from 4-8 p.m. on Saturday, March 15. All are invited to come. \$1.25 will be charged for all you can eat.

Sister Mary Ann Michele Shay, B.V.M., chairman of the Clarke Theology department, will participate in a workshop on Woman in the Church, in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 15 and 16. Sister will deliver two papers: "Call to Reconciliation: Holy Year 1975" and "Flashback-Women's Heritage." Sister will participate in a dialogue panel on "Women in the Church," with Sister Mary Donahey, B.V.M., of the Mundelein College Theology department.

The BVM's will have a day of Recollection on Sunday, March 16th. The topic of the one day retreat will be "Ministry of Higher Education" with the Rev. Don Ziembra, SJ as the "advisor" for the day. The day will conclude with a prayer service in Sacred Heart Chapel at 3:30. All students are encouraged and invited to come.

Sister Louise Szkodinski will present a lecture-recital at 7 p.m. on Sunday, March 16 in the Music Hall. The lecture is entitled "The Contemplative Music of Olivier Messiaen."

Activities planned for Women's Awareness

by Mary Brady
Staff Writer

Equality between men and women, Development of women into all aspects of society and Peace are the themes of Clarke's second annual Women's Awareness Week April 5-11. These are also the themes of the International Women's Year (IWY) which has been proclaimed by the United Nations and the United States for the 1975 year.

The Jo Lechay Ballet will open Women's Awareness Week with a benefit for the Dubuque Symphony Orchestra on Saturday, April 5, in Terence Donaghoe Hall. The program on Sunday includes an exhibit of Japanese Poem Paintings by Sister Blanche Marie Gallagher, B.V.M., presentation of a Japanese Tea Ceremony and a readers' theater that evening on "Women of All Ages."

On Monday, April 7, an international luncheon is planned. A

panel discussion on the Equal Rights Amendment with Alice McKee, executive director of the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, will also take place that evening.

The evening of April 8 another panel discussion "Stop the World, I Want to Get On," features Kathleen Burns, class of 1967, (Detroit bureau chief, Fairchild Publications) and JoAnne Murphy, class of 1959 (owner and operator of General Medical Laboratory, Chicago).

Plans are also in the making for discussions centered on equality on Monday; development of women on Tuesday; and peace on Wednesday. The week's activities will conclude on Thursday with two showings of the film "Woman's Place." Women's Awareness Week is sponsored by the Center for Continuing Education under the direction of Louise Ottavi. The program is partially funded by Iowa Program IMPACT of the 1965 Higher Education Act, Title 1.

Different Frames of Reference on the Affective Judgment of Music." Susan Thome, Nancy Berry and Eileen Enzler will be discussants of other student papers.

Liz Linder's senior art exhibit will be displayed April 5-19 in the Mary Jo Concourse.

Maureen Kennedy and Hisae Hasegawa will give a voice recital at 7 p.m. on Friday, April 4 in the Music Hall.

The senior piano recital of Karen Kendregan will be at 7 p.m. on Saturday, April 5th in the Music Hall.

Sister Mary Xavier Coens, Associate Professor of Drama at Clarke College participated in Education Expo '75 presented in Chicago March 3-11.

On March 6 at Regina High School in Wilmette, one of eleven sites for the conference, Sister Xavier presented a demonstration on Child Drama and Creative Dramatics. She also gave a lecture in the evening for parents, illustrating methods for creative play that mothers and fathers can use in the home with and for their children.

St. Pat's

By Marilou' Johaneck
Staff Writer

My assignment was to write something comical about St. Pat's Day. After hours and hours (actually a long five minutes) of attempting to come up with something, I settled with this.

St. Patrick's Day is a holiday observed by Irishmen throughout the world.

"Oh c'mon!" said a strange voice. You've gotta be kidding!"

I whirled around, and what to my wondering eyes should appear? Would you believe a little man dressed in green from head to pointed shoes and holding a shamrock? (I soon began to realize it was going to be one of those days.)

When I proceeded to inquire who he was and what in the world he was doing in Mary Bertrand Hall (especially after hours) he chuckled and replied, "Now, now lass, I be here to set ye straight about St. Patty's Day."

"Okay, take it away, buddy," I said, sitting back in my chair.

"Well lass, St. Patty's Day is celebrated by everyone, young and old, Irish and all of the Irish-for-a-dayers!" he smiled. "Take Dubuque for example," he began.

"Would you?" I offered.

"No lass," he rebuked. "Ye pay close attention!" "Come St. Pat's Day, all of the lads and lasses will be gleefully skipping o'er the hills and dales until they come to a peculiar little place they affectionately call the Pub." he explained. "Once inside they will celebrate in the traditional Irish spirit!" he said, with a



twinkle in his eyes. "Soon the lights brighten in the Pub signalling an end to the celebrating (at least for the moment)," he added.

"Well, and now I must be a movin' on, good luck with your story, lass!" he said grinning. With that, the little gentleman turned and stepped back into his beloved Ireland.

Woman resigns office

The president of Mundein College says she has decided to resign from her position to encourage younger leadership to share in the rapid growth of the women's institution.

Sr. Ann Ida Gannon, president of the college for 18 years, announced her resignation which will be effective June 30. The Mundein president was one of the key speakers during

Clarke's "I Am Woman" series last year and was the Clarke commencement speaker in 1974.

Sr. Ann Ida said she plans to do some "retooling" before returning to teaching. She has been active in a number of leadership roles in various fields.

Tri-college tourney set

By Mary Fronczak
Staff Writer

The departments of mathematics of Clarke, Loras and the University of Dubuque will be sponsoring a Mathematics Tournament for high school students on Saturday, April 5. To this date there are 30 high schools that have registered from surrounding Iowa towns. 400 students are expected to participate.

There is a maximum of 18 students from each high school and no more than six may participate in each of the section levels. Section A includes students with a minimum of six semesters of high school mathematics, Section B will be for high school students with four to six semesters of mathematics and Section C consists of students with less than

four semesters.

All questions asked are compiled by the mathematics students of the three colleges. Here at Clarke the tournament director will be Sister Harriet Holles. Two students assisting her will be Gail Riechers and Loretta Reed.

The mathematics tournament is in its eighteenth year for Clarke. This is the third year for the tournament to be shared by the tri-colleges.

There appears to be a better response in the number of schools registered to participate this year. There will be joint presentations of trophies and awards in St. Joseph's Auditorium at Loras College at the close of the tournament.

COURIER CAUCUS

Alumna writes

To the Editors:

Seeing an ad for Clarke, "The Woman's College," and hearing that my younger sister, an undergraduate at Northwestern University, has written an article on the advantages of a woman's college over a co-ed university in terms of achievement in performance and goals for an educated woman, catalyzed a few disjointed but well-meant thoughts on the subject.

As a woman, putting in service to my eighteenth year of academia, currently one of which is being spent as a law student at a metropolitan university, I have been challenged with such inquiries as to why I chose a woman's college ("What did you do for fun?"), in Dubuque ("Du-what?"), Iowa, to such basic questions as to whether Clarke equipped me properly for the "real world." As a budding professional in a field where I am a very distinct minority, I can respond very affirmatively and profusely (if allowed!) with all the standard pedantic responses. Yet the questions always seem to miss the point. I, and you, will not survive in a pre-dominantly man's world despite the years at Clarke, but because of them.

Realizing, of course, that this may all sound very redundant in terms of why one is at Clarke to begin with, yet as one speaking with a very minimum of hindsight, it may be reassuring that after all the questions, hassles (and laughs!), we may be on the right track after all.

Chris O'Connell, Class of '74

Transcendentalists see new field for added exploration

By Sheila Nauman
Staff Writer

What is "TM"? Questions like that may be running through your mind even though you may have attended the Transcendental Meditation Lecture in Mary Jo Formal Lounge last night.

The lecture sponsored by the Psychology Club, was the first in a series of seven lectures given by TM teachers.

Transcendental Meditation is an ancient tradition which promotes the relaxation of the nervous system. The first lecture tells the practical value of TM and relates its benefits for four areas of life: mental potential, health, social behavior, and world peace.

Nutrition

The clinical nutrition and health chemistry classes spent March 5 in Iowa City for Diet Therapy, USA. The topic of the conference was renal disease and the relation of nutrition to this disease.

The morning speakers included: Richard Freeman, M.D., Carl Richards, M.D., Robert Corry, M.D., Richard Lawton, M.D., and Irene Rosenbaum.

Two afternoon workshops were held. One dealt with "Renal Diets: Personal Pollution Prevention" while the other was "Hyperlipoproteinemia Diet."

Clarke participants were: Jacky Caronia, Jane Klein, Geraldyn Kunas, JoAnne Minnehan, Peg Oberfell, and Barbara Schick, chairperson of the Food-Nutrition Department. Sue Senft from the University of Dubuque also attended.

Social worker stresses service amid change

By Eileen Enzler
Staff Writer

Thomas Walz, a social worker keenly interested and active in society and its direction, addressed an overflow crowd on the topic of "The Social Worker in the Year 2000" recently in the Clarke Terrace Room.

Walz told extensively of those background experiences contributing and leading to his present work as Dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Iowa. Among other jobs, he has done counseling in a mental hospital, has been involved in city planning, and was in the Peace Corps in Honduras for three years. Walz elaborated most about the last of these. Upon returning to the United States, he experienced a tremendous culture shock. Walz said it was only then that he saw the country as it really is. He began to wonder why many of the practices and methods he saw in other countries could not be used in the United States and prove beneficial here as well.

Through all of these ventures, the primary motive was "to serve." Consequently, in trying to serve better, he began to do an entirely different type of reading: political science, economics, and political philosophy. He realized more and more that no one field has all the answers and that the various disciplines could not be studied in isolation but that they are interrelated.

Walz says he began to take on some basic assumptions:

Some needs are not being met at all. Much of what is taught, done, or served are only historical curiosities.

Much change is needed because our world is much different from yesterday.

The speaker cited some ways in which life has changed: radical technology, the age of consumption, and the changing role and function of the adolescent. All of these make society today different from the one in which he was born and educated - from his one-room schoolhouse to his children's junior high with 2500 students.

Since so many dimensions of life have changed, Walz questioned how all of this can be translated into curriculum? What direction should social work education be taking?

Walz concluded that it is necessary to decide whether the changes in society are good or bad. With this in mind, adapting to these changes or changing the system are the alternatives. The social worker says the present system need not absorb us. He lists three eras: agricultural, industrial, and the present one in which we are only infants. We have to decide whether to make technology an end or a means.

The social worker believes that in order to solve the problems of society, we must understand the problems in the light of our knowledge. We must even question what is a social problem.

The speaker says we must dismantle and rebuild the organizational structure. We cannot settle for merely fitting into an "organizational slot." Rather we must be people who shape that organization. Walz declared that we are the organization in the

same way as the Church was defined in Vatican II as the people. He stressed that we mustn't become swallowed up in the organization or consumed by it. He warned against becoming "consumers of pre-existing thought where the validity is lost." According to Walz, there is a need for us all to be theoreticians. Even the well-known theories of Freud and Weber may not stand the test of time, Walz stated, for our thinking needs constant updating.

Walz calls the School of Social Work at the University of Iowa an experiment and deliberately chose Iowa for it because "the time and place were ripe." As head of the department, he believes that no single textbook incorporated the many variables operative today in society. So the professor includes in his classes talk and debate on major events and issues: public policy on day care and nursing homes, and debate on the family, corporations, segmentation, and alienation. Walz stated, "We need sophistication in all of these."

Walz says, "We must feel strongly about the international scene" because our rates of consumption and inflation, among other factors, do affect those in other nations.

According to Walz, "The quality of our life is related to the quality of our interaction in all of our organizations." He explains that all of our associations further our alienation or our sense of belonging.

Walz posed the question, "What can be done to make organizations and human relations flourish and prosper?" He says the answer must be preventative social work. The speaker believes we needn't wait for something to develop into a problem. There is always much room for bettering the quality of our life in all our interaction.

When social work is seen in a preventative way as well, it points to much greater opportunities and responsibilities for the field. In all of these openings, Walz says, "The greatest thing any worker there can do is to be ready to destroy his agency and to construct a better one."

In the School of Social Work, Walz is constantly seeking new ways for students in social work to serve as they do field work. The result is a far greater range of offerings and needs beyond the more traditional jobs as therapists and administrators. Walz says that social work is expanding into such areas as management and industries. Since he and his students established a counseling center in a large food chain in the Midwest, 50 per cent of the employees have sought its services.

In keeping with his philosophy of social workers actively participating in the direction of society, Walz would also advocate day care centers in industries in maintaining family and work ties.

Walz stresses the value is "not that we produce the most, but how we produce a product." In the same vein, he dislikes the movement among social workers toward unionization because he asks, "Whose needs will we be thinking about then?"

The lecturer notes that in our handling these many problems, we need prophets to show the way. Walz says there are not many prophets who help us in adapting. He continued to say that man is greatly adaptive but often we adapt in an unhealthy way.

Walz believes there is much good happening in the field of social work. He declared that the key balance to strive for is to be scholarly but "multi-cultural so that we can see our culture as it really is."

Art exhibit

An exhibit of paintings and pottery by two Clarke art faculty members is being displayed from March 9 to April 4 in the Fourth Street Artists Gallery at 473 West 4th Street in Dubuque.

Sister Helen Kerrigan, B.V.M. will display an oil self portrait and 9 smaller paintings based on abstract themes, in acrylic.

Both functional stoneware pottery and clay sculpture by Sister Carmelle Zserdin, B.V.M. will also be shown.

Gallery hours are daily, 10 to 5 p.m.

Reading aid

Mary Jane Lickteig will speak on "Literature to Improve Reading Programs" at 7:30 p.m. on April 10 in the Alumni Lecture Hall. This is the last of four lectures sponsored by the Dubuque Chapter of the International Reading Association. Admission charge is \$1.50.

Lickteig did undergraduate work at the University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls. She acquired her master's degree at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and her doctorate at the University of Oregon in Eugene.

Francis

By Cindy Staff

Shirley Lamaster, a P and Teri Hawks, a his treat themselves to education. This is the found in a classroom anywhere else in the discovered it in a for. They also found some experiences.

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Shirley comments on drivers." The populati 100,000, not much larg the city was "built up things were within Pedestrians did not r way. Being an old to narrow, so the only sidewalks. "One day friend, on a sidewalk behind us, almost hit exclaims Shirly. "There put your car."

The economy of F during Shirly's visit. she says, "is the w together in the probl went on strike becau underpaid. Before lon the postmasters, th telegraph, the teleph seemed. Even the tea against the crowded d joined by the student about two months. It Shirly believes that s system of governme something more to system of governm contrasting the two show many of the str of each and the way t or repaired.

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Foreign study triggers new perspectives

France meets the mark

By Cindy Dalsing
Staff Writer

Shirl Lamaster, a political science major, and Teri Hawks, a history major, decided to treat themselves to a different sort of education. This is the kind which cannot be found in a classroom in Dubuque, or anywhere else in the United States. They discovered it in a foreign country, France. They also found some very memorable experiences.

Shirl's experiences with the French proved more formal than with her fellow Americans, in their social life and in their educational system. French girls do not invite a date to the house to meet the parents, but rather go out on their own and meet the boys away from home, usually in the cafe.

The Clarkies attended the Institute for American Universities at Aix-en-Provence. The formality of the classes was tremendous, according to Shirl. "The professors were really put on a pedestal. They did not become close friends as happens around here, but were kind of aloof. They were also more critical; often a person would be criticized in front of the class so that the entire class might benefit from the mistake. The professors might even catch you after class to explain something better."

Because the town was a college community and the college so formal, it was not as activity-coordinated as Clarke is. That means, instead of "Union parties" the students would work outside in the community. A few students lived in dorms, but the majority were commuters. Free time was sometimes spent at the movies or in a cafe, but studying was the major pastime for the American students.

Shirl comments on the "crazy French drivers." The population of the city was about 100,000, not much larger than Dubuque, but the city was "built up instead of out." Most things were within walking distance. Pedestrians did not really have the right of way. Being an old town, the streets were narrow, so the only place to park was the sidewalks. "One day I was walking with a friend, on a sidewalk, and a car pulled up behind us, almost hitting us, and parked," exclaims Shirl. "There is just nowhere else to put your car."

The economy of France was very bad during Shirl's visit. "What really stood out," she says, "is the way the people stuck together in the problem. The mail sorters went on strike because they felt they were underpaid. Before long, they were followed by the postmasters, the garbage men, the telegraph, the telephone...just everybody, it seemed. Even the teachers decided to strike against the crowded classrooms. They were joined by the students. This lasted, overall, about two months. It was really something how they all followed the sorters."

Shirl believes that seeing the way another system of government operates will bring something more to her knowledge of our system of government. Comparing and contrasting the two political systems may show many of the strengths and weaknesses of each and the way that these can be upheld or repaired.

During her visit, Teri lived with an author who has published 14 different works. This open-minded lady's husband and daughter were painters. The students were quite independent in this household as long as they did not become too extravagant or radical. Of course there were house rules to be obeyed.

Teri notes some of the social differences from the American culture, also. There is a law in France against noise after 10 p.m. This is held as a private time and the privacy is not to be violated. There is less drinking and girls should not go out drinking alone. Sundays were normally spent just walking around the town; the majority of the people were to be found "promenading." Some went on picnics, either to the Alps or to the Mediterranean shores.

Teri agrees with Shirl that the teachers were the biggest difference to be found in the French educational system. The American Institute employs both French and British teachers. A French teacher, once hired, can not be fired but may quit or change to another job of his own choice. He also may choose when his class will meet, (many classes are held on Saturday), and does not have to attend the class if he prefers not to. His lecture notes are on sale in the bookstore so students are able to follow the classes even in the case of an absence.

The American student in France studies at a special school. The institute Shirl and Teri attended had an enrollment of about 130 students, all from foreign countries. Teri was

able to observe some true French classes also. These are lecture classes. At the end of the course a student takes both an oral and a written exam. Americans often are not allowed into a class either because of the teacher's prejudices or because of inefficiency in the language. A student must be able to participate in the class.

Teri says the French do not own as many cars as Americans and the ones they do have are much smaller. Very common is the mobilette, "something between a motorcycle and a bicycle." "One day we saw a Ford Mustang in another city. It looked really huge and really strange among all those smaller cars. Speed limits have just recently been introduced to France and the people don't heed them. They're careful, but its nothing to go 70 m.p.h. or to pass on a curve."

The abortion issue was raging in France at the time of the Clarkies' visit. It was met with much opposition from the people, 90 percent of whom are Catholic, but none organized in anti-abortion as in the United States. Students, the underground students press, and women's lib advocates were commonly strong pro-abortionists. The law permitting abortions did pass, but Teri says it contains many restrictions. As an example she says a woman would need to obtain the permission of at least one physician and a number of social workers before being allowed to have the operation. This way there is less chance a woman may be led astray by her doctor's opinion.

Teri thinks this experience abroad added much to her knowledge of history, since the entire area is full of history. The Romans originally settled Provence, drawn to the region by the natural thermal baths there. The name means in old Latin, water in Provence.

Olive orchards in southern France are a testament to the earlier visiting Greeks who brought the trees. Olive trees ruined the fertile soil but now suit the thriving vineyards. There are many reminders then of older civilizations and their influences in Provence.

Evidence of two world wars is also seen.



(Photo by Bonnie Berger)

Four students return to Clarke after a semester of foreign study. They are (Left to right): Kay Nelson, Teri Hawks, Shirl Lamaster; (front): Gerry Nester.

Teri said, "It was really something to sit there and think of the soldiers that must have sat in that very spot and of the things the walls must have seen happening."

Aix-en-Provence is maintained by the French as a sort of cultural center, housing many museums and art galleries. "Just everywhere you turned there was a story to be heard about a hero or a tradition," Teri commented.

At first Teri had problems becoming accustomed to the life-style of the French. "I missed the televisions, the radios, the stereos, etc. The French have these things but they are not bombarded with these artificial

stimuli the way Americans are," Teri explained. "The French spend more time thinking. We can grow up in the U.S. and never stop to think who we are or where we are headed or why things are the way they are. The French have their own way of thinking and rationalizing. Now I'm having a few problems getting used to 'the noise back home' again. The transition back to dorm life is difficult."

Visiting a foreign country and actually living the life can be advantageous for your personality, your intellectual status, and your later career. Shirl Lamaster and Teri Hawks say it can also be enjoyable. At least they found it so.

Spanish hits bulls-eye for students

By Fran O'Brien
Staff Writer

Attending college is a challenge, even more so if everyone else speaks a different language. Kay Nelson and Gerry Nester found this out when they decided to spend their first semester junior year in a Spanish foreign study program.

Kay, a Spanish and secondary education major from Monticello, Ia., travelled to La Universidad Ibero-Americana in Mexico City. Gerry, on the other hand, found her niche at St. Louis University in Madrid where she pursued her Spanish and art majors among other subjects.

Although many differences can be noted concerning the two countries, there are some similarities. Transportation, attitudes toward women, political unrest and siesta time were discussed by the two juniors.

Both Madrid and Mexico City had subways and buses running constantly. The public transportation systems compensated in part for the lack of cars among all the people. Gerry mentioned the ability of Spanish drivers who did not relish slowing down, "They're really crazy!" Kay related that it only cost one peso (8 cents) to travel on the Mexican subway.

Kay noted that it was difficult to make friends with the Mexican women, who believed they were competing with the American women for the Mexican men. Sometimes, though, she did not have any problem as people thought she was Mexican, with her dark hair and complexion.

In Spain Gerry found this same sense of competition prevalent among the always well-dressed Spanish women. "I felt very obviously American," the St. Louis student explained. She added, "Women are really suppressed in Spain, but they like it." Gerry did suppress in Spain, but the married woman was, however, that the married woman was the boss of the home.

Both Mexico and Spain seemed to exhibit some political unrest, the juniors felt. The Mexican adventurer told about an incident during Independence Day in September when the entire city turned out for the celebration. At midnight the governor of the state made a speech. Because of his unpopularity, people threw sticks at him when he came to address his constituents. The kidnapping of the President's father-in-law in Acapulco was looked upon by some as an action by the

President to draw attention away from political problems.

Gerry noticed unrest in Spain which she attributed to disputes between left and right factions in the country. With Franco in his role as an aging dictator, friction between the left and right is increasing, resulting in numerous bombings around the city. One thing Gerry spoke of was the complete censorship of television and newspapers concerning events of this nature. "Everything is government-run," she pointed out.

Siesta time was experienced by both Kay and Gerry in their individual situations. A two or three-hour break in mid-afternoon made the day's schedule different than that in the United States. Of course, that also meant dinner did not occur until late evening.

Other events were unique to the country, the school and the culture Kay and Gerry encountered.

The Mexican university consisted of approximately 6,000 students with almost 150 from such places as Japan, Latin America and the United States. Kay lived with a family of four sons and one daughter ranging in age ages from 21 to 36 years. "It was the first time I had brothers," Kay laughed. She related that the Mexican family is very unified and, unless the family member is married, he or she usually lives at home.

One of the topics which the Monticello student saw consistently on the front page of the newspapers was CIA intervention by the United States. Mexicans supported Allende and gave asylum to his widow. They feel the CIA was responsible for Allende's overthrow.

"None of the classes started or ended on time," Kay put in when asked about the time. She said that professors would be 15 minutes late and thus class would run 15 minutes extra. However, despite the carefree attitude toward class time, Kay has high regard for the quality of the University.

The Spanish major spoke of the distinct pride Mexicans had in their capital city. She saw many renovations, constructions, museums and coffeehouses with Latin American and Mexican music. In some parts of the city vendors stood on the streets selling flowers, tacos and other wares. But she was saddened to see so many beggars, saying, "It's really strange to have a small child come up and beg for money." In other parts of the city the American influence was evident

with pizza places, hamburger joints, blue jeans and even American songs, although they had a Latin beat.

Kay also had the opportunity to travel a great deal while in Mexico. She noted the contrasts Mexico offered. Climates differed from tropical zones to places like Acapulco where weather is almost always "perfect."

Kay also saw some bullfights. She feels that when performed correctly there is a definite art to the Mexican and Spanish custom. However, she adds, if done incorrectly the bull can receive undue torture.

In Spain, Gerry found a strict educational system which stressed learning the language well. "It was a lot tougher over there," she mused. One of the areas of education Gerry found different was the methods of teaching art. She pointed out that art students must first be almost able to draw a photographic copy of the object before they could advance.

She describes the Spaniards as "real individualistic." Gerry believes that they express a real pride in themselves. One thing she did not care for in the Spanish culture was their manners. "They push and shove like crazy," she commented.

One of the things which impressed the art and Spanish major was "Madrid around Christmas." She spoke of the stalls in a center open plaza in which Christmas decorations were sold. Gimmick novelties for the Holy Innocents Feast Day (which is comparable to April Fools') were also displayed. The Spanish traveller pointed out the crib scene is more important than the Christmas tree in Spain.

Spain, according to Gerry, is a very Catholic country. "There are no divorces and abortions are out of the question," she emphatically pointed out. "The Spanish people think if they could only get back real religious fervor they could get back the empire they once had."

Both Clarke women found it difficult to leave their new-found Spanish-speaking friends. "Never has time gone so fast," Kay exclaimed. "No doubt about it; I will go back."

Gerry concluded, "Every day was an experience. It was so challenging!"

'Basketball wizard' of '32 sees need for sports

By Sally Czechanski
Sports Writer

Attired in white and playing a school song, the Clarke College band marched into the gymnasium before the game and formed the letters "CC." While in formation they accompanied the students who sang loyalty songs.

It doesn't sound like the Mop Mop Men and I haven't heard a loyalty song since I've been here, so this can't be in the 1970's. Actually it isn't.

With the fall of 1928 came a basketball team to Clarke. This was the first intercollegiate team in her history, although most of the games played were intramurals. Lasting until 1932, the team had to conclude its performances since the days of the depression left little money for such extra-curriculars.

Junior Fran O'Brien's aunt, Mary Gertrude "Gert" Hurley, known then as "the basketball wizard from Elkader," played on the team during its four-year existence, and captained the Clarke team in her senior year.

Clarke's Irish line-up played such teams as the Dubuque YWCA, the Waterloo Athletic Association, University of Dubuque and St. Joseph's Sodality from Bellevue, Ia.

In an interview with Gert, now Mrs. Harry E. White of Rock Island, Ill., she recalls one game, "In an intramural game that Mother Superior came to see, my sister Bernice's bloomers became unmoored and fell down, to her horror, as well as all the nuns and students." Asking this year's team captain, Terese Cummings, if the Clarkies had this type of trouble, she denied any such occurrences. I guess we're out of the bloomer stage.

Gert's team practiced every day. Two fellows from the University of

Dubuque asked Gert for dates after they saw her play one evening, but she wasn't interested. Basketball and sports came first and then her studies, particularly Latin and Greek. "I was too busy to be interested in romance," she commented.

Suprisingly, in those days the Duhawks were praising the Clarkies and giving credit where credit was due. In 1930 Loras published an article about the Clarke team quoting the Loras coach as saying, "Saw a ball game over at Clarke the other night and enjoyed it a lot. This Vivian Kelly and Gert Hurley can play on my ball club any time they want to. They have a percentage of shots made that sounds like Stretch Murphy. When it comes to putting the ball in the basket, you certainly have to hand it to those girls." Stretch Murphy was a famous basketball player for Purdue University in that era.

According to Gert, they played a rough ball game. Known as the Clarke Sextette, the girls sometimes were cut, clawed and bruised after a game.

The type of ball used in yesterday's basketball was not like the basketball of today. The game ball was not nearly so round. It had a leather cord that was laced through the opening where the rubber bladder was inserted and then pumped full of air. The basketball was not as light nor as bouncy as today's. It also could take some crazy bounces off the backboard as well as on the floor, so passing was more frequently used than dribbling in the game.

When not playing at the U's gym or at the Y, Clarke's team played in their own gymnasium which was situated in part of the lower level of our present day library. When asked



Clarke athletic uniforms looked a little different back in 1932. Gert Hurley White holds an intramural trophy which her class received for thier athletic prowess that year, not only in basketball but in other sports as well.

where the spectators sat, the former team captain replied, "In the bowling alley, most likely." (Where the movable shelves are situated today once stood a one-lane bowling alley.)

They played in this gymnasium until the new sports center and auditorium, TDH, was built. According to Clarke's present B-Ball captain, "I'd like to be able to see Clarke with their own gym again, somewhere on campus. That's where we ran into a lot of trouble this year, by moving from gym to gym. We needed to better our shooting and we needed constant practice to be able to do that. With a gym here on campus, team members could spend their free time shooting and practicing."

Participating in sports is becoming more and more popular and essential to today's woman. Gert has a definite opinion on this subject and staunchly states,

"Schools do exist for citizens to get an education and I believe in the broad sense of the word education, that can include sports. People like sports, as a rule; they like to play, to watch others." She sees, though, that misuse of sports could create problems. "I think sometimes the tail wags the dog. . . and evil creeps in on the college level through aid to athletes. I could write a book on this."

"I think competitive sports can be good for girls and women. It's fun; it helps you to better physical health. You develop a feeling of loyalty, sacrifice, sharing, fair play and good sportsmanship," the former teacher contends. "I think women have been cheated out of the fun and benefits of competition far too long, except for in a few states like Iowa. Sports should be included in the extra-curricular activities."

"Something I learned back in psychology or philosophy is that man is a four-phased individual and

all phases merge together to form his total personality and character. He is mental, moral, social and physical," the Rock Island woman asserts. "I think if education neglects any of these phases or over-emphasizes one, to the exclusion of the others or to their limitation, the result is not what could be achieved for the person's own well-being or as a benefit to a better society, a better world," she concludes.

When Gert was captain of Clarke's team 43 years ago times were different and so were the lives of Clarke students. Maybe in the year 2018, 43 years from now, today's team captain, Terese Cummings, will have her Clarke basketball memoirs printed in the Courier. Gert's stories all seem so old-fashioned and fun. I keep wishing that I could have been there at the time but someday we'll all be telling Clarke tales and our listeners will feel the same way we do today.

All-Stars win on last shot

By Sally Czechanski
Staff Writer

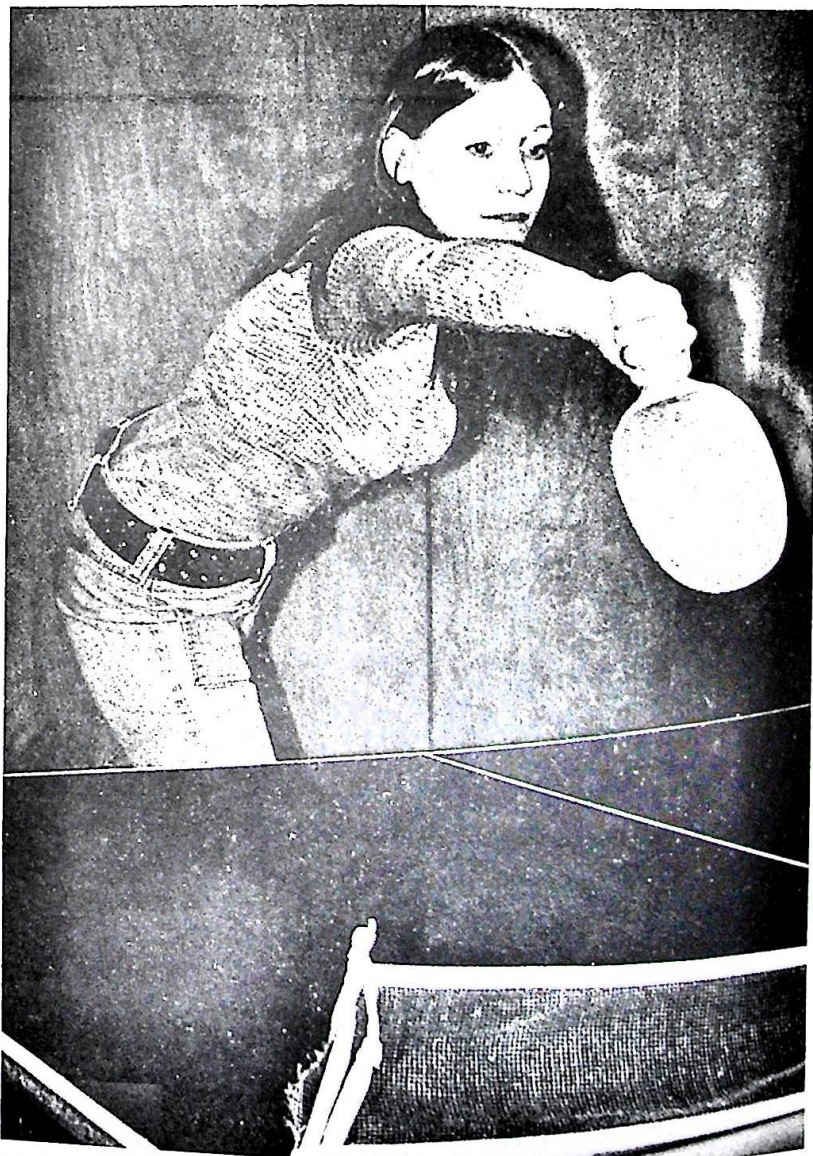
Well fans, the season is over and it's time for all Clarkies to put their basketballs and tennies to bed. But not for long. Remember to bring them out again next fall for another spirited season. Let's say we can't complain about a 6-9 season for a start.

Concluding the season, Clarke beat St. Ambrose with a score of 35-19. It's really good they won their last intercollegiate game of the season. But then, what happened Saturday night, March 9, when they were defeated by whom? Yes, the faculty-alumni team nabbed a close victory. In the last second Carol Blitgen, BVM, sank a shot as the buzzer was signalling the finish of the game. Final score was Faculty-Alumni 37, Clarke's team 35. The winning team looked exceptionally good for only a couple of practices. Of course the rousing cheer the All-Stars gave the referees may have helped.

It's been a good season; a lot of hard work and discipline, but it was all worthwhile. Au revoir to team seniors: Captain Terese Cummings, Mary Ann Kelleher, Pat Kennedy, and Diane Rourick. Hopefully the remainder of the team will return and more smiling Clarke faces will appear on the court next year. Coaches Sister Jayne and Charlie Ellis, congrats on a commendable season. We're proud of you all.

Dr. Jerry Jorgensen attempts to psyche out Terese Cummings in the faculty-alumni vs. students game. See picture left.

(Photo by Mary Beth Ryan)



(Photo by Bonnie Berger)
Mary McAllister nets another point in the ping-pong tournament.

Ping-pong games

By Marilou Johaneck
Staff Writer

"I think I'm hooked!" exclaimed one enthusiastic Clarke student. She was of course referring to a new pastime popping up at Clarke, namely ping-pong. Yes fans, Clarke students and faculty members have combined their many talents to form an actual ping-pong tournament. Students were randomly matched with each other and given regular

schedules indicating their match times.

Throughout the day one can observe both faculty and students diligently practicing their ping-pong, some even dreaming of future Olympics. In response to the question, "Are there any bitter feelings between opponents, any personal grudges?" One faculty member replied by saying, "Dubuque just isn't big enough for the two of us."

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